

the men and women who served in World War I are no longer with us. World War II, Korea and Vietnam veterans still walk among us today, and we owe them the most heartfelt gratitude.

The torch was passed to a new generation after the horrific terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Since then, hundreds of thousands of young people have donned the uniform of a soldier, Marine, sailor or airman in our Global War on Terrorism. They have chosen an often arduous life not for fame or riches, but because they believe in America and her ideals. These great young people have embraced the challenge. From the dusty streets of Iraq to the jagged mountains of Afghanistan, they have done their duty with honor, fighting for their country and each other.

I have traveled overseas several times to Iraq and Afghanistan to meet our military personnel and have witnessed them doing their job magnificently; they fight voluntarily on our behalf. I was awed by their courage, determination and dedication as they combat a brutal enemy thousands of miles from home.

The times have changed, but the sacrifices have not. More than 2,000 U.S. service members have been killed and over 16,000 have been wounded in Iraq and Afghanistan.

We in Congress must honor our veterans not just with words, but with deeds. The survivors of those who make the ultimate sacrifice must be cared for in a manner that honors their memory. Benefits and health care must remain readily available for service members and their families—active duty, Reserve or Guard. And those wounded warriors who return home must be mended back to health, in body and spirit.

In my district, I have convened a working group to assist veterans in every possible way. The goal of this group is for communities to create innovative and effective programs which show appreciation and offer financial, moral and physical support for veterans.

Over 25 million U.S. veterans live among us today. You may know one. Pause a moment and thank them for their service. They deserve no less.

RECOGNIZING CHILD ADVOCACY CENTER AWARDEES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 10, 2005

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand before you today on behalf of one of my district's premier human service organizations, the Child Advocacy Center of Genesee County. On Thursday, November 10, the Center will hold its Inaugural Awards Dinner, where they will acknowledge several individuals who have shown tremendous courage, kindness, and selflessness through acts of goodwill toward our young people.

Polly Sheppard will have the distinction of being awarded the first Volunteer of the Year Award.

The cooperation between the CAC and the Michigan Department of Human Services will be shown, as Linda Crouch and Director Denise Chambers will receive DHS Worker of the Year awards. The CAC will recognize its friends in law enforcement, as Detective Matt

Bade of the Burton Police Department, and Detective Diana Mills of the Mt. Morris Police Department will be honored as Police Officers of the Year. John Greene and Marcie Mabry will be honored as Prosecutors of the Year.

The Sponsor of the Year Award will be presented to the Ruth Mott Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud these wonderful men and women for all they have done for others. Through their actions, they ensure that our children are able to enjoy healthy, productive, and safe lives, and I ask my colleagues in the 109th Congress to please join me in recognizing their heroic efforts.

CONGRATULATING SUE ANN SLAY

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 10, 2005

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Sue Ann Slay of Fort Worth, Texas on completing the Redman Iron Distance Triathlon on September 24, 2005 in Oklahoma City.

Currently, only five Ironman Triathlons occur every year in the United States. On September 14, 2005 Mayor Mick Cornett of Oklahoma City announced the first annual Redman Iron Distance Triathlon to be held at Lake Hefner on September 24, 2005. The Redman Triathlon consisted of a 2.4-mile swim in the open waters of Lake Hefner, a 112-mile bike ride, and a 26.2-mile marathon run. Nearly 125 people participated in this Iron distance race.

The Redman Iron Distance Triathlon began at 7 a.m. on September 24, 2005. Ms. Slay crossed the finish line 16 hours, 36 minutes, and 20 seconds later at 11:36 p.m. Many participants in triathlons battle cramps, fatigue, heat, and humidity just to complete the 140.6-mile race. In order to prepare for these intense conditions, Ms. Slay began training for the race in 2003, getting up at 6:00 a.m. to run 7 days a week.

Today I congratulate Ms. Sue Ann Slay on competing and completing the Redman Iron Distance Triathlon sponsored by Valir Health. Ms. Slay's dedication and commitment to fitness and her recent accomplishment is worthy of recognition.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF SOUTH- WEST FLORIDA

HON. KATHERINE HARRIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 10, 2005

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, as a Girl Scout, First Class, to congratulate the Girl Scouts of Gulfcoast Florida on the recent opening of its new regional headquarters in Sarasota, Florida.

The Searcy S. Koen Regional Girl Scout campus, located on 12-acres, designed around protected wetlands, focuses on conserving energy and protecting our environment. Notably, the facility is Sarasota County's second project certified for Leadership in Environmentally Engineered Design.

The new Wetlands Learning Habitat, plus the Council Headquarters and Gulf Coast Event and Conference Center will create and enhance opportunities for Girl Scouts throughout Southwest Florida. The Girl Scouts of Gulfcoast Florida, with over 9,700 registered girls, continues to build character, courage and confidence in girls who will strive to make the world a better place.

Having experienced scouting for twelve years, I well know the extraordinary opportunities offered to these girls, from camping in Florida's beautiful State parks, to earning badges representing a plethora of skills and knowledge acquired. Attaining the Eagle Equivalent as a Girl Scout "First Class" was an extremely meaningful achievement for me as a young woman.

In today's world, I believe we would all do well to reflect upon the Girl Scout Promise: "On my honor, I will try: to serve God and my country, to help people at all times, and to live by the Girl Scout Law . . . I will do my best to be honest and fair, friendly and helpful, considerate and caring, courageous and strong, and responsible for what I say and do; and to respect myself and others, respect authority, use resources wisely, make the world a better place, and be a sister to every Girl Scout."

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 3199, USA PATRIOT AND TERRORISM PREVENTION REAU- THORIZATION ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 9, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am voting for this motion to instruct because I think it is absolutely necessary, although I do not think it is sufficient. The motion will instruct the House's conferees to accept the provisions in the Senate version of the legislation that will establish four-year sunsets on three things.

These sunsets would apply to:

(1) Section 215 of the PATRIOT Act, which allows the secret Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court to issue orders for any tangible thing—including business, library, and medical records—to anyone, as long as it is relevant to a terrorist investigation;

(2) Section 206 of the PATRIOT Act, which allows law enforcement officials to track a particular suspect by tapping multiple communication devices, as opposed to a single mode of communication; and

(3) The so-called "Lone Wolf" Provision of the Intelligence reform legislation, which allows the government to conduct surveillance on "lone wolf" terrorist suspects, who are not connected with a foreign power or recognized organization.

One of the reasons I voted against the PATRIOT Act when it was first considered by the House was my concern that the "sunset" clauses were too generous, meaning that the provisions covered by those clauses would remain in effect too long without the need for Congressional reconsideration. That was also a major reason I voted against H.R. 3199 earlier this year.

So, I definitely agree that the conferees should accept the Senate bill's shorter sunset

periods for these three provisions. However, I think it would be even better for the conferees to go further.

In particular, I think the conference report should include provisions along the lines of the bipartisan reform measure, known as the Security and Freedom Ensured (SAFE) Act of 2005 (H.R. 1526), of which I am a cosponsor. That bill would amend the PATRIOT Act to modify provisions regarding roving wiretaps under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA) to require that:

(1) an order approving an electronic surveillance specify either the identity of the target, or the place to be wiretapped; and

(2) surveillance be conducted only when the suspect is present at the place to be wiretapped.

It also would revise the PATRIOT Act's provisions governing search warrants to—

(1) Limit the authority to delay notice of the issuance of such a search warrant to circumstances where providing immediate notice of the warrant will endanger the life or physical safety of an individual, result in flight from prosecution or the intimidation of a potential witness, or result in the destruction of or tampering with the evidence sought under the warrant; and

(2) Require such delayed notification to be issued within seven days (instead of a "reasonable period"), with extensions by the court for additional periods of up to 21 calendar days each time that the court finds reasonable cause to believe that notice of the execution of the warrant would have such consequences. It also would require the Attorney General, on a semiannual basis, to transmit to Congress and make public a report concerning all requests for delays of notice and for extensions of such delays.

The SAFE bill also would amend FISA to require, with respect to access by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to business records for foreign intelligence and international terrorism investigations, that there be specific and articulable facts giving reason to believe that the person to whom the records pertain is a foreign power or agent.

It would specify that libraries will not be treated as wire or electronic communication service providers under provisions granting counterintelligence access to provider subscriber information, toll billing records information, or electronic communication transactional records.

And it would redefine "domestic terrorism" to mean only activities that involve acts dangerous to human life and that constitute a Federal crime of terrorism.

The broad support for such changes in the Patriot Act is shown by the fact that the SAFE bill is cosponsored by many Members from both sides of the aisle. It is also shown by the fact that over the last four years more than 300 communities and seven States, including Colorado—governments representing over 62 million people—have passed resolutions opposing parts of the PATRIOT Act.

Much of that public concern—a concern I share—has focused on the possible effects on the privacy of patrons and customers from the application of section 215 of the "PATRIOT Act" to libraries and bookstores. I think the conference report should include restrictions on the application of section 215 similar to those that would have been imposed by the Sanders amendment to the Justice Depart-

ment's fiscal year 2006 appropriations bill—an amendment that the House approved earlier this year by a vote of 238 to 187.

Mr. Speaker, when the House debated this bill earlier this year, I said that my reaction to it was similar to the one I had to the original "PATRIOT Act" legislation 4 years ago. As I did then, I strongly support combating terrorism, here at home as well as abroad. But I continue to think that it is essential that we remember and respect the constitutional rights of law-abiding Americans as we wage war against those who would destroy both our Constitution and our country. In fact, I think that if we don't do that we will lose much of what we are seeking to defend.

I voted against the bill as it came to the House floor because I concluded that it did not strike the right balance, and should not become law in its present form. But I am hopeful that the bill will be further improved and the conferees will produce a revised version that deserves the support of all Members of Congress.

COMMENTS FROM A USMC VETERAN

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 10, 2005

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit comments of USMC veteran, Barry Yeakle, about the Vietnam war, delivered at the Whitley County Veterans Observance in Columbia City, Indiana, on November 6, 2005, for the RECORD.

Try and picture this: I am a green 19-year-old, just off the boat from Indiana. I'm 9,000 miles away in Viet Nam. A delegation of Vietnamese peasants approaches me. Their appointed spokesman steps forward and very formally gives me to understand by an amazing mixture of Vietnamese, French, English and even Japanese (but mostly by waving his arms about wildly) that they have heard that the United States intends to send a man to the moon. They are incredulous. To make sure I understand which moon they mean, they keep tugging at my sleeve and pointing to it.

Looking back, what amazes me most is the matter-of-fact way I answered him: Sure, absolutely, we're going to do it. I had never doubted it. That story illustrates the times. We were idealistic and maybe a little naïve. We believed in our country and it wasn't hard to convince those peasants that they could believe in us as well. Is it any wonder that they believed we could protect them from communism?

When I was fourteen, this country elected its youngest-ever President. He was very charismatic and taking office, this is what he said: "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and success of liberty."

It was an amazing promise; looking back, perhaps a foolish or impossible one, but the cold war was a great reality in our lives and his message was heard in the Soviet and Chinese empires. It was also heard by my generation, many of whom were sons and daughters of the men who'd won World War II. We believed that what he said was possible. We believed it was our duty.

The story of this country's longest war can be told briefly. Nine years after the Japanese Army was ejected from Viet Nam at the end of WWII, the French lost a huge battle against the communists and Viet Nam became two countries with a communist government in the North and republican government in the South. There was a time period in which citizens could decide in which country they would live. Not surprisingly, an overwhelming majority emigrated to the South, while virtually no one emigrated to the North.

At once, the communist government under the sponsorship of the Soviet Union began a guerilla war. As the new democracy began to totter under the terrorism, President Kennedy decided to give it military aid against the fear that communism could spread throughout all of Indo China.

It was a near thing in the beginning and as American soldiers arrived to advise and train, the escalation of the guerilla war continued. By the summer of 1965, President Johnson sent the 3rd Marine Amphibious Force to keep the critical city of Da Nang from falling. We had been trained for grand amphibious assaults in the Pacific and great land battles in central Europe. Although we as Americans had a legacy from our own Revolution, we scarcely remembered how to fight a guerilla war and it was painful to learn it again.

Still, the Communist soldiers kept invading from the North, and always the men who died along side me seemed the least the United States could afford to lose. Besides being courageous, they always seemed to be the Eagle Scouts, the valedictorians and class presidents. Two thirds of them were volunteers, the very opposite of WW II.

An opposite type fled to Canada to evade the draft. Though non-combat service was offered them, others cleverly transferred from college to college to evade service. Each time, someone else had to serve in their place. Some tell me that these actions were consistent with their honour, but they don't look me in the eye when they say it. Interestingly, when the draft ended, all campus objection to the war seemed to end with it.

By the end of 1967, we had thousands of troops in Viet Nam and had brought the enemy to certain defeat. In a desperate gambit, they broke a truce they'd requested themselves and launched assaults all over South Viet Nam. In this the Tet Offensive, they suffered one of the most lopsided defeats in modern history; but an impatient television newsman named Walter Cronkite, who didn't understand the imprudence of the communist's desperation, reported it otherwise. He influenced many Americans. Those of us in the field were horrified that all the sacrifice we'd witnessed could be wasted if the country turned against the war.

A famous American actress went to the enemy capital. She wore their insignia. As the photographers clicked away, she pretended to sight-in an anti-aircraft gun, a gun that had but one purpose: to shoot down American warplanes. Little was made of her treason; she went on to become an even bigger star. This apathy of the American people was very hurtful to the returning servicemen. And it got worse. There is a decorated man in this room who was abused when he got off the airplane in California. His experience was not unique.

A new President, known to be tough on communism, Nixon, was elected and the war went into a sort of stalemate. An accord was reached with the communists that made it possible for the American troops to leave. Our faithful allies were promised that we would respond if the country were to have its sovereignty threatened. When that did indeed happen, still another President, Ford, did nothing. South Viet Nam, our ally, fell.